FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1844. [NO. 1422.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW BOOKS.

SEATSFIELDS WORKS, or Life in the New World; Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Defence of the Whigs, 25 cents; National Clay Minstrel; Life and Speeches of H. Clay, 2 vols., $1 00; Sargent's Life of H. Clay, 12½; Memoirs of Madame D'Abbay, 2 vols., 50; Whig Songs in packages; Whig Tracts in ditto; Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Pictorial Bible, No. 5; superior ruled Letter Paper, and a variety of School Books. Just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken his son, WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROSE, into co partnership.—The business of the firm, from and after the 1st day of September, will be carried on in the name of BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

BEVERLY ROSE.

August 27, 1844. 21-4w

SMITH & GAUSE,

Commission & Grocery Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, to be known as the firm of SMITH & GAUSE, and will occupy the corner store in Mc'Rorie's brick building, one door North of B. F. Moseley's.

They will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a supply of

GROCERIES.

They promise prompt attention in selling

Timber, Turpentine, Tar,

And all kinds of Produce committed to their care, and purchase to order on the best terms this market will afford, when cash or produce is in hand to pay for.

For the favors hope, by strict adherence to right principles in the transaction of all kinds of business, a share of the public patronage.

WM. D. SMITH.
SAML. P. GAUSE.

August 15, 1844. 21-12w

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE on all *through Passengers* taking their route to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do.	16 00
Cheraw to do.	12 00
Fayetteville to do.	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points and taking this route, arrive at the Junction of the lines North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and many improvements in its machinery and Coaches during the last year, it is passed over with as much comfort and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Steamboat to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, near Gaston, and passing to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge either on the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

R. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S. H. DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy will be under the charge of Drs. HOLBROOK and OGIER.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

N. B.—Specimens in Natural History and of the Minerals of the State will be gladly received.

August 15, 1844. 21-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Jesse Dawkins *vs.* George R. Dawkins.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this suit resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

G. A. NICHOLSON, C. C. C.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Publishers of OLNEY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, grateful for the immense patronage it has received, now present to the public a new edition, which has been thoroughly revised. During the past ten years, great changes have occurred upon the earth's surface. By the enterprise of individuals, either from motives of curiosity, or for the purposes of commerce, and by the efforts of enlightened governments, the most distant parts of the world have been explored and laid open to view, and their natural productions, climate and soil made known. The manners and customs of savage nations have become well understood; and the boundaries and extent of the various portions of land and water which compose the face of the earth, have been accurately defined. It has become necessary, therefore, to make some changes in the book, that it may conform to the improved state of geographical science, but the outline and general plan of the work remain the same, so that teachers will still find it familiar; and the author has taken scrupulous care to have the facts agree with the best authorities, and to make it correct in all particulars.—The *Atlas* has been entirely redrawn by Mr. Smith, an eminent geographer in New York, and newly engraved in the best manner on steel. Several important divisions of the world are given upon an enlarged scale; the United States have been more conveniently classified so as to present each State entire. Maps of the West Indies, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the British Isles, Central Europe, Michigan, and the newly settled portions of our own country, have, among others, been *added*, making it more full than any other School Atlas; and the whole has been done without regard to expense. The utmost care has been taken to make the Atlas *progressive and clear*, so that it shall lead on the minds of young persons without confusion. By means of appropriate symbols and numerals, the extent of the various countries in square miles—the Population, Government, Religion, and the state of Society, are exhibited on the different maps; and on the map of the world, the animals peculiar to any portion of the earth's surface. It is confidently believed, that it will be found to surpass every other School Atlas hitherto published. The price of the work is low, and every thing which experience and care could do, has been done to merit the continued confidence of the great body of teachers who have always preferred it for its simplicity and adaptation to the school-room, and to recommend it to the favor of all persons who desire to promote good education.

☞ A supply of the above just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844. 21tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR SEPTEMBER.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

35,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 33 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1844.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of $7,000, 1 of $3,270, 50 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

30,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 34 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1844.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,000, 1 of $2,500, 1 of $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1,000, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Something Brilliant!

$50,000, $25,000, $15,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E. for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept 28, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

☞ About one prize to a Blank!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 do. of $25 000, 1 do. of $15,000, 1 do. of 10,000, 1 prize of $7,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of $3,500, 1 of $2,617, 2 prizes of $1,250, 60 ditto of $1,000, 20 of $500, 20 of $400, 20 of $250, 25 of $200, 300 of $150, &c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will be sent as follows:

Certificates of a package of	26 wholes		$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	21 25

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

August 17, 1844. 21-tdpd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1844.

Christian Shaw, Angus C. Shaw, Mary C. Shaw, Sophronia L. Shaw, James Lytch and wife Sarah, Colin McArthur and wife Harriet, and Fanny W. Shaw,

vs.

John W. Shaw, Alexander G. Shaw, Catharine McKay Shaw, Daniel A Shaw, Joseph Shaw, and Mary Elizabeth Shaw, Distributees of John M. D. Shaw, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Shaw and Alexander G. Shaw reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this suit, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be taken as to them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in July, in the 69th year of American Independence, A. D. 1844.

G. A. NICHOLSON, C. C. C.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Monday the 16th of September, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the valuable MILLS, well known as Wingate's Mills, situated in the lower part of Columbus county, on a never-failing stream of water. They consist of a first rate Saw and Grist Mill, which are new and built of the best materials. With the Mills will be sold about sixteen hundred acres of LAND adjoining, which is heavily timbered, and calculated for either Timber or Turpentine. There is an easy access to market, as Timber or Lumber can be floated from the Mill at most seasons of the year. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises before the day of sale, as a bargain can be had. Mr. James High, living on the premises, will show the property to any one who may call on him. The sale will positively take place on the day specified, if not previously disposed of at private sale. Terms accommodating, and made known on day of sale.

ROCKWELL & HIGH.

Whiteville, Columbus Co., Aug. 17, 1844. 21-3t

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ON the 5th of October next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the Property conveyed by a Deed of Trust made by David Anderson to John W. Huske, consisting of the Grist Mill and Lot adjoining, and Dwelling House and Lot situated near the Masonic Lodge.

By order of the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Equity. Terms at sale.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Fayetteville, August 20, 1844. 20ts

Taken Up,

ONE mile from Harrisville, in Montgomery county, on the road leading from Fayetteville, by Mr. A. H. Saunders, a clay bank HORSE, common size, about 10 years old, blazed face, all of his feet white up to the knees, with a large ear-bell around his neck. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. HARRIS.

August 13, 1844. 20-tf

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February under the following Faculty:

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Dean of Faculty.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

LOTAN G. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

LEONIDAS M. LAWSON, M. D., (Editor of the Western Lancet, and Lecturer on Theory and Practice at Cincinnati,) Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

A full course of lectures costs $105, payable invariably in *advance;* for which sum, notes of good and solvent banks of the States whence the pupils come, are taken without discount. The matriculation and library ticket is *five* dollars, and the graduation fee, *twenty* dollars, both of which are payable in *par* funds. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars; and as this department will be entirely reformed, and practical anatomy taught *in person* by the demonstrator, it is earnestly advised that each pupil take the ticket for one session at least.

The Faculty have appointed E. L. DUDLEY, M. D., to the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy.

By order,

THOS. D. MITCHELL, *Dean.*

June, 1844. 20-8w

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN, desirous of making their School fully adequate to the wants of this community, and of this section of the State, have associated with themselves Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, (a near relation of Mrs. H.,) who has had considerable experience in teaching, and will add much to the general efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The School Room will be in the buildings occupied by Mrs. Byrne, who will be prepared, by the opening of the Winter Session, to accommodate a number of young Ladies with board. These young Ladies will be under our joint care and supervision.

It is requested that early application be made, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned or Mrs. Byrne, for those who are intended to be entered as Boarders or day Scholars, in order that suitable preparations and accommodations may be provided in time.

The Winter Session will commence on the 15th of October and end on the last of February, with a recess during the Christmas holidays. The Spring Session will commence on the 1st March, and terminate on the 15th of July. By this arrangement it will be seen that the Sessions are made about one week less than has been customary in this place, but it has been adopted by advice, as necessary to sustain such a School here as is proposed to be established, where families who do not remain in town all the year, remove into the country by the middle of July, and do not think it safe to return before the 15th of October. Young Ladies from a distance, whose friends may not wish to take them home during the Summer vacation, will be provided with board at our respective country residences, where they can pass their time pleasantly and profitably, in a prescribed course of reading, lessons in music, &c.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English branches,	$65 00 pr. Session.
French,	3 00 pr. Quarter
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

☞ *Payable Quarterly in advance.*

All letters in relation to the School will be addressed to Mrs. Mary P. Byrne, until the 20th Sept.—after that time to the Subscriber.

For information in relation to the above School, apply at the Office of C. P. Mallett, Hay Street.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1844. 19-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act incorporating Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, N. C.

Also, for an act incorporating Pine Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 2, I. O. O. F., Fayetteville, N. C.

August 14, 1844. 19-20d

EXTENSIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, September 17th, I will sell at my Store on Person Street, my ENTIRE STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, Crockery and Glassware, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Iron, &c.

Also, HOUSE AND LOT on North Street.

Terms of Sale, CASH.

As the above sale is for Cash, bargains may be expected.

J. W. WOOTEN.
A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WOOTEN.

August 14, 1844. 19-5w

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE seventh Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, will commence in Richmond on the last Monday in October, (the 28th,) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M D, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M D, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M D, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M D, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

A commodious and elegant College and Infirmary building is in progress of erection, and will be completed by the opening of the session. It has been so arranged as to afford to the student every convenience and comfort, and will enable the Faculty to extend to him all the advantages for a thorough education, which the present advanced condition of medical science demands. The College Infirmary, City Almshouse, Armory and Penitentiary, afford ample means for instruction in clinical medicine and surgery, while the facilties for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country who do not receive the catalogue, which will be issued during the present month, (July) will please send their addresses (post paid) to the Dean.

AUG'S. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 30, 1844. 18-8w

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS. 25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

July 26, 1844. 17tf

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—To September Term 1844.

Original Bill.

Sarah Riley and others, *vs.* Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, Horry Buchannan, Richmond Buchannan, and George W. Little.

IT appearing by affidavit, that Francis Buchannan, Andrew Buchannan, Horry Buchannan, and Buchannan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

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SELECT *Classical and Mathematical* SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance.—west nearly, —from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country;* and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.

W. J. BINGHAM.

Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-2am5m

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 4, 1844. 10-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

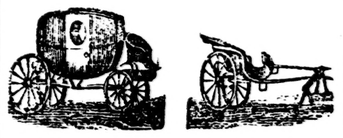
ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols, bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols., bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DA LY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A S. e for the cure Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, res, Mo ons, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, & 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe r or Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Go l the chronic pains of bones, joints and muse risings from a too free use of Mercury or other ases. Price $1.

HOWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

FROM HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.

A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT.

It is stated in the London Chronicle that, in 1836, the transactions of Mr. Brown's house amounted to 10,000,000*l.* In 1837, the American banks, all over the Union, went down one after another, and many together, almost with a universal crash. They fell, and their fall involved the Messrs. Brown. The latter were not crushed, but they were bruised. American commerce was at that time a towering pile in course of erection—bank credit was the scaffolding. It fell; and the Browns were not far from being smothered in the rubbish. Had they possessed less than the strength of giants, they could not have extricated themselves; and, giants as they were, they would have struggled in vain, had not a powerful hand assisted them. The British government saw, and looked with apprehension as it saw, the struggles of this gigantic establishment. From Inverness to Penzance, there was not a single town but would have felt its fall. In Sheffield and Birmingham, and the towns surrounding them, and in Manchester, Leeds, and all the great factory communities, a large number of the merchants and employers, and, as a matter of course, every man and woman employed, were more or less involved in the fate of this establishment. The government of that day saw the imminent peril, and so did the directors of the bank of England. The latter met, and passed a resolution to give assistance to Mr. Brown to the extent of two millions. The exact sum to which he was authorized to draw—a loan of money, to an individual, unparalleled in the history of the world—was 1,959,000*l.* Of this loan, he took advantage to the extent of between eight and nine hundred thousand pounds, which he has since repaid, besides clearing off all other embarrassments. What Mr. Brown's personal fortune may be now it is not necessary to inquire. It is ample—probably not less than the sum which he was authorized to borrow from the Bank of England in 1837; probably more.

The great case of the Bank of the United States, against Col. Andrew Beirne of Monroe, as endorser for his son-in-law, Mr. Steenburgen, (now of New York) involving some $650,000, has been decided in Col. Beirne's favor, by a special Court of Appeals, at Lewisburg.

The great case of the appellants (the Bank) was argued by Chapman Johnson and George Nicholas on John son (his son) of this city, and James M. Mason, esq., of Winchester; that of the appellee by Benjamin Watkins Leigh and Wm. H. Macfarland of Richmond, and Gen. Walter Jones of Washington city.

The *Special* Court of Appeals, Judges Stanard, Scott, Leigh and Fry, were unanimous in the judgment awarded.

Richmond Whig.

Disunion Eloquence.—At a recent meeting of the discontented in Barnwell District, S. C., the disunion fever ran high. A speaker at this meeting, one Major Brown, a candidate for the Legislature, seems to have delivered himself very happily. We have only room for choice passages—thus:

"Fellow-citizens, you are an oppressed people, but you don't know it; you have no idea how much you are oppressed, but you don't know it. Tell me that when you sell your products at 6 cents and buy those of other States at 5 cents there is not a clear loss! "My voice is still for war!" and in this I do not compromise any of my patriotism. I remember it distinctly, that in the days of my boyhood, my aged father called me to his presence, and throwing back his honry locks and exhibiting his naked arms, shewed me three glorious wounds upon his head and some on his arms, which he received in fighting the battles of his country, and thus he instilled into me those principles and that patriotism which I have never forgot.—Call me now not a patriot! Tell me that I have not the interest of the country the nearest and dearest to my heart."

The Mercury's correspondent says that "this eloquent speech was received with that applause which it merited"—an ambiguous mode of expression. It is added, however, that this Major Brown, though not much for rhetoric, "reasons with logical clearness and precision, and with a syllogistic connection of thought, &c."

The Sea Serpent has again made his appearance and was actually seen off Boothbay a few days since by the skipper and crew of the schooner Temperance Mary. He has grown a good deal in size since he was seen last, being bigger around than a hogshead of molasses, and two hundred feet long. The crew of the schooner fired a swivel loaded with musket balls into the head of the snake, [then raised at least twenty feet out of the water.] and the shot evidently took effect, as he reared his enormous tail and made a tremendous splash in the water, and dove towards the vessel. The crew were of course very much frightened, as they supposed he was about to make fierce battle, but he did not rise in sight again. Now these men must all have told the grossest and most egregious falsehood, or there is reality, after all, in the existence of the Eastern Sea Serpent; for there is no chance for mistake in this case. The facts, it is as well to add, have all been sworn to before a justice of the peace. We begin to be suspicious that we may possibly be obliged to give over our skepticism, and conclude there actually is a big snake upon the coast of Maine.—*N. Y. Courr. & Enquirer.*

The enthusiasm of the Whig ladies in Tennessee exceeds that of all other States. There was to be a great Convention at Nashville on the 20th, and it was proposed by them that they should *walk in the procession* to the Convention ground.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CILLEY DUEL.

Loose libels, we have lately shown high authority for saying, ought generally to be passed by in silence; and all our experience approves this judgment of a profound intelligence. The case may however occur of a libel, in every sense loose and in every light infamous, attaining, from the very elevation of the character at which it is aimed, such a degree of consequence as to justify a public refutation of it. We had not, we confess, supposed until very lately that the imputation to Mr. Clay of an agency in promoting the Cilley Duel was of such a character. The facts concerning that unhappy occurrence, we had thought, were too notorious to be misunderstood at the time, and too recent not to be remembered. But we find that we have deceived ourselves, and that, between base misrepresentation on one hand and honest credulousness on the other, *that* calumny has, from deserved contempt, risen to the dignity of a formidable lie; formidable, that is to say, for its magnitude and its power of mischief.

Under these circumstances having at hand materials, which are not within the reach of every one, even of our readers, for a complete refutation of this false aspersion, we think it proper to place them in our columns, not without the hope that they may be of use to some of our professional contemporaries and to others of our friends who go forth among the people to expose the wrong and vindicate the right.

Before we proceed to the examination of the matter of the Cilley Duel, however, let us premise that never was more injustice done to any man than to Mr. Clay when he is represented as an advocate or admirer of the practice of Duelling. His sentiments on the subject are well known to his personal friends. They were publicly expressed twenty years ago, in his Address to his constituents on the 24th day of March, 1825, just after his accession to the Department of State, from which we quote the following passage:

"A crisis appeared to me to have arisen in my public life. I issued my card, (of defiance of his indignant accusers in reference to the then pending election of Mr. Adams.) I ought not to have put in it the last paragraph, because, although it does not necessarily imply the resort to a personal combat, it admits of that construction; nor will I conceal that such a possible issue was within my contemplation. I owe it to the community to say that, whatever heretofore I may have done, or, by inevitable circumstances, might be forced to do, no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do that pernicious practice. Condemned, as it must be, by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling, about which we cannot, although we should, reason. Its true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription."

[*Nat. Intelligencer, March*, 1825.

These sentiments, thus frankly unfolded to his constituents, Mr. Clay repeated more than ten years afterwards in the face of the Nation, when, on the floor of the Senate, he voted in favor of the bill for the suppression of duelling within the District of Columbia. On that occasion he expressed himself to the following effect:

"Mr. Clay said he had taken no part in the discussion which had been going on in relation to this matter; not, however, from any indisposition on his part to do all that he could to aid in the very laudable objects contemplated by the bill. No man would be happier than himself to see the whole barbarous system forever eradicated. It was well known that, in certain quarters of his country, public opinion was averse to duelling, and no man could fly in the face of that public opinion without having his reputation sacrificed, while there were other portions again which exacted obedience to the fatal custom. The man with a high sense of honor and nice sensibility, when the question is whether he shall fight or have the finger of scorn pointed at him, is unable to resist, and few, very few, are found willing to adopt such an alternative. When public opinion was renovated, and chastened by reason, religion, and humanity, the practice of duelling would at once be discountenanced. It was the office of legislation to do all it could to bring about this healthful state of the public mind, and although it might not altogether effect so desirable a result, yet he had no doubt it would do much towards it, and with those views he would give his vote for the bill."—[*Congressional Globe, 2d session 25th Congress, p.* 292.]

To this indisputable evidence of Mr. Clay's hostility to the practice of Duelling, we may add the fact—and to his honor be it spoken—that perhaps no man has accommodated more difficulties, and contributed to the *prevention* of more duels, than he has. Frequent instances might be mentioned. We will content ourselves with one which made a particularly strong impression in our minds.

Among our earliest recollections of Mr. Clay was the part he took, some thirty years ago, in preventing a duel between Mr. Calhoun, the present Secretary of State, and Mr. Grosvenor, one of the Representatives of the State of New York, who died too young for his fame, and too early for the hopes of his friends and the wishes of his country. These two gentlemen, both frequent debaters, and distinguished no less by the boldness of their bearing than by the power of their eloquence, were leading members of the opposing parties in the House of Representatives at a critical period of the war of 1812. Mr. Clay was then Speaker of the House, discharging the duties of that station with a dignity and propriety that challenged universal approbation; taking upon it to another to refrain from. Something of the kind had passed, in the heat of debate, between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Grosvenor; but, as affairs of this sort were then conducted with great privacy, it was not known, or known to very few, that a duel was to result from it. The next day, or the day following, the hour of meeting of the House had arrived, and the members had assembled as usual, but the Speaker failed of his usual punctuality. The inquiry passed from mouth to mouth, "Where's the Speaker?" "What in the world has become of the Speaker?" An hour elapsed, and yet *no Speaker*. At length, it came to be understood that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Grosvenor were that morning to meet, at ten or eleven o'clock, at a few miles distance from the Capitol, to settle their quarrel by mortal arbitrament; and that Mr. Clay, having accidentally got wind of it, had mounted his horse, leaving the House in the lurch, with the determination, if possible by any effort of his to prevent the shedding of blood upon a mere point of honor between two gentlemen whose lives were of so much value to their country. Another and another hour passed amidst the deepest anxiety; when, out of breath, from haste in riding, but full of joy and gladness, arrived the Speaker, and called the House to order. His mediation, united with that of a distinguished Member of the Senate, had been successful. Their earnest instances had been irresistible. They had brought back unharmed, if not reconciled, those who had gone out as enemies, to stake their lives against one another. They were received by their colleagues and associates with open arms; and the reader may be sure, there was not much business done in the House *that* day. By his effective interposition, the prompting of a humane and generous heart, Mr. Clay on that occasion won golden opinions of all men.

In the same pacific and humane spirit was the entire agency of Mr. Clay in the case of Messrs. Graves and Cilley. It was directed to the object of *preventing* a meeting between the parties. With that view he advised a modification of the challenge. With the same view he advised the police to be called out. They were called out, but were defeated in their purpose of arresting the parties by their having taken an unusual route.

We present to our readers the evidence which places beyond doubt or cavil the nature of Mr. Clay's agency in the Cilley duel. It would be to detract from the force of simple truth to accompany it with one word of comment.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE HON. W. J. GRAVES TO MR. CLAY.

"From the commencement of the difficulty between Mr. Cilley and myself up to the time I sent him the challenge, I do not recollect that I mentioned it to you or any other colleague or friend, except Mr. Menefee and Mr. Wise.

"I do not recollect naming the subject to you until the morning before the meeting, when I called at your room. I think in company with Mr. Wise, and exhibited to you the correspondence, and perhaps detailed to you the circumstances of the affair. I remember that you suggested to me some modification in the phraseology of the challenge, which I had written but had not sent, *by which milder language was employed, and the door was not so completely closed against adjustment.* I recollect well, at the time you suggested the modification, which I believe was written by yourself on another piece of paper, you stated that you thought the matter ought to be and would be amicably adjusted; and in this I remember Mr. Wise concurred with you in opinion. I recollect this the better, from a conviction resting on my mind at the time that there were influences, which I thought I saw more fully than any of my friends, that inhibited against this view of the subject; some of which I think I mentioned to you in reply to your suggestion that you thought the matter would be adjusted without a hostile meeting. I think I adopted your form, with but little if any modification, and I suppose destroyed it and that drawn originally by myself. I do not think I alluded to this subject in your presence again until about nine o'clock of the night preceding the meeting, when I had but a moment's conversation with you, in which I made known to you my want of skill in the use of the weapon selected by my adversary.

"It is utterly untrue that you ever exhibited to me any wish that the meeting should take place. *I believe I had no friend in Washington who more regretted it.* I recollect, after the affair, when we met at our boarding-house, you seemed to sympathize with me most deeply in my misfortune. *You wept, and were unable to utter a word.*"

[National Intelligencer, February 25, 1842.

Since the above was in type, the following positive and direct testimony on the subject of the preceding article, fully corroborating the view which we have taken of it, having met our eye, we place it before our readers:

FROM THE N. Y. TRIBUNE OF TUESDAY LAST.

The following statement by a gentleman of undoubted honor who was cognizant of the affair is another conclusive vindication of Mr. Clay:

FROM THE ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT.

The meeting of Monday evening was the most splendid and enthusiastic meeting which has been held during the present campaign. Our spacious Club-House was filled to overflowing. It is capable of comfortably accommodating 1,500 persons. O. Hastings, Esq., who has not attended a political meeting before in sixteen years, presided. The opening speech was made by Charles King, Esq., editor of the New York American. His subjects were the Tariff and Annexa-

[illegible] compelled him to accept the challenge.—They also advised him to choose the rifle as the weapon with which the duel should be fought. There were two reasons for this: it was a weapon with which Cilley was acquainted, and he was the best shot in Washington. Graves knew nothing about it. In order to effect his purpose more certainly, Dr. Duncan accompanied Cilley for practice in the afternoon preceding the duel, *and in six shots* Cilley *cut down a sapling at eighty paces!*

Mr. King remarked that, when he learned that the challenge had been accepted and rifles selected as the weapons, himself, with Mr. Clay, determined if possible to prevent Mr. Graves from being able to obtain a rifle, and they had succeeded as they supposed; but after they retired, Dr. Duncan, who acted as one of Cilley's friends, tauntingly sent his rifle to Mr. Graves, with the message that no time need be lost for the want of a rifle. Of this message Mr. King and Mr. Clay were entirely ignorant. They had retired with the conviction that the meeting could not take place at the time designated.

Between six and seven o'clock, however, next morning, Mr. King was called and informed that Graves and Cilley, with their friends, had gone out. Mr. K. immediately proceeded to Mr. Clay's lodgings, called him up, and, after a few moments' consultation, Mr. Clay *wrote notes to two of the District judges, informing them of what was going on, and requesting their immediate interposition.* These notes were carried by Mr. King and Mr. R. Johnson, of Baltimore—the warrants were obtained, and the proper officers, in company with these gentlemen, proceeded to search for the combatants in two directions. But unfortunately they could not be found, and the duel took place.

To show that Mr. Cilley's friends were confident in his skill, bets were offered in the House of Representatives, by a Locofoco, that at the time named Graves was a dead man; or, as it was said, "the turkey was shot." Not a man believed that Graves would escape, for all knew the perfection of Cilley's skill with the rifle. But Graves escaped and Cilley fell, and his blood rests upon the heads of his friends who pushed him into the fight, notwithstanding the means of escape opened to him by Mr. Clay, whose efforts to prevent the meeting were unceasing from the moment the facts came to his knowledge. Yet, with these facts before them, Mr. Clay's enemies fiendishly connect him with this fatal affair! With the history of this unfortunate affair before them, we have no fears of the decision of the people.

SATURN DEVOURING HIS CHILDREN.—*The Nullifiers Nullified.*—Since the memorable voyage of the "Three wise men of Gotham," there never has been a set of politicians who ventured out to sea in such a fragile vessel as our Democratic agitators of St Luke's and Bluffton: or who have been so suddenly and unexpectedly swamped by the very waves upon which they calculated to ride into a safe harbour; to drop metaphor, these Democrats have been swallowed up by the Democracy, annihilated by the resolutions of Messrs. Elmore & Co. as adopted on Monday night the 19th instant, at the Theatre, being Mr. E's first appearance on the boards this season. Well may they cry out "save us from our friends" for these friends have most effectually enforced the opposition of the Press against these revolutionary movements, and killed Rhett-ism stone dead for the present.

The snake however, may be "only scotched, not killed," and we trust therefore, that our brethren of the Press will be on the alert to watch the first symptoms of returning vitality in this reptile called Disunion, that they may set their heels upon its head and crush it down into the dust. The Press of our State has come nobly to the rescue in this matter of Disunion, with, we believe but two exceptions; although they have not had justice done them by their brethren of the other States, who have sacrificed justice to political effect, and punished the innocent with the guilty; but for this we care not; our efforts have been crowned with signal success; the eyes of the people have been opened to the real designs of these plotters against our peace, and the Democratic party have not dared in the face of public opinion, to sustain or sanction the destructive policy of some of their leaders, however congenial to the feelings of a portion of that party such a course of policy might have been. Yet the Mercury still has the audacity to avow that the only difference between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Rhett is not one of principles, but only as to *the proper time for action*, and it may be well for all moderate Democrats to look well to this and bear it in mind, unless they love their party better than their country.

For the present, however, the movement on trial having been found unpopular, has been abandoned; the party have repudiated it; the scape-goat we suppose must take all the sin on his own shoulders, for which in due time the Party will remember him; they have (in their own language) called Moses down from the mountain; and Joshua must [illegible] we sup- impoverish- treasuries, our fiery villed of the their ge has t now n their ew to ed to nly to tofore es we gh we their parting s will ger rehearse "my voice is still for [illegible] which suits him better, and repeat to the men of Bluffton and St. Luke's, "my thoughts I must confess are turned on peace."

Columbia Chronicle.

Female Theft.—It is currently reported and generally believed, of the whole sex, that they do not scruple to hook each other's

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

The following letter from Mr. Clay to two gentlemen of Alabama we take from the North Alabamian of the 16th instant. It will be found to be explicit and full on the subject of the annexation of Texas—a subject upon which Mr. Clay had previously declared himself with a clearness and emphasis which seemed to require no further elucidation.

The references in the letter to the debates of 1819 and to the negotiations of 1827, in relation to Texas, will show the difference between the question now raised and the one which engaged the attention of the Government then. Mr. Clay's course on those occasions as at present was open, direct and patriotic:—*Balt. American.*

ASHLAND, 27th July, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have received your favor informing me that my views, as disclosed in my letter from Raleigh, on the question of the Annexation of Texas, are misconcieved, if not misrepresented in your quarter; and that I have changed my opinion from what it was in 1819. I endeavored to express myself in that letter as explicitly as I could, and I do not think now that it can be fairly misinterpreted.

In 1819, when I addressed the House of Representatives, the Executive had negotiated the treaty with Spain, by which Texas was ceded to that power, but Congress had not then given any sanction to the cession. I believe now, and I thought then, that the Treaty-making power is not competent, without the concurrence of Congress, to cede away any Territory belonging to the U. States. But Congress, by repeated acts, subsequently manifested its approbation of the treaty; and these acts rendered it as valid and obligatory upon the U. States, as if Congress had given its assent, prior to the conclusion of the treaty. At that period of 1819, Texas, as claimed by us, was un-peopled. No hostile incursions had been made into it by citizens of the U. States. In 1825 and 1827, there were but few inhabitants of Texas, consisting of some colonists, planted there under the authority of Mexico. At neither of the three periods above mentioned had any State or section, in this Union, manifested any opposition to Texas composing a part of it. It had been said that Mr. Adams' administration offering to negotiate with Mexico for Texas, notwithstanding the existence of a war between Spain and Mexico, and that it could not therefore have believed that the acquisition of Texas, at that time, would have involved the U. States in war with Spain. Hence it is argued that the ratification of the late treaty could not have compromitted our peace.

Mr. Adams thought it desirable to obtain Texas. Two foreign powers claimed it.—Mexico was in possession, and Spain was doing nothing to assert and enforce her claim. Her representative had even gone so far as to stipulate, in a convention, to acknowledge the Independence of Mexico, although that convention was not ratified by Spain.

Mr. Adams had a right to authorize the negotiation of a treaty for the acquisition of Texas with both or either of the powers claiming it. It was natural that he should begin with that power which had the possession of Texas. Spain had interposed no obstacle. She had made no declaration that she would regard the acquisition of Texas as an act of war. In point of fact, no overture was formally made to Mexico to purchase Texas, no negotiation was opened, no treaty was concluded. If a negotiation had commenced, or if a treaty had been signed, and Spain had protested, the prudent and cautious policy which characterized Mr. Adams' administration, would undoubtedly have prompted him to quiet Spain, and accommodate the matter, previous to the annexation of Texas to the United States, and without plunging them in war with Spain. How totally different are all the circumstances under which, with Mr. Adams' authority, I authorized the overture to Mexico, from those which attended the recent treaty of Mr. Tyler! So far from Mexico being silent, she repeatedly and solemnly declared that she would consider annexation as war with her. Texas was no longer an uninhabited country. It had been wrested from the dominion of Mexico by citizens, many of whom went armed from the U. States. The war between Mexico and Texas had not been terminated by any treaty of Peace. Mr. Tyler not only did not consult Mexico, but he announced that her assent to the annexation was altogether unnecessary. And he proceeded to conclude a treaty, embracing a large extent of territory, and a numerous population, not comprehended in the Texas which the U. States ceded to Spain in 1819.

In the mean time, too, a powerful opposition had arisen in the U. States against the annexation of Texas to them. Several States had declared, through their Legislatures, against it, and others, if not whole sections of the Union, were believed to be adverse to it. This was the opposition to the measure, to which, in my Raleigh letter, I alluded, when I spoke of a 'considerable and respectable portion of the confederacy.' I did not refer to persons, but to States or sections.

Under such circumstances I could not but regard the annexation of Texas, at this time, as compromitting the honor of my country, involving it in a war, in which the sympathies of all christendom would be against us, and endangering the integrity of the Union. I thought then, and still believe, that national dishonor, foreign war, and distraction and division at home, were too great sacrifices to make for the acquisition of Texas.

But, gentlemen, you are desirous of knowing by what policy I would be guided, in the event of my election as Chief Magistrate of the U. States in reference to the question of the annexation of Texas. I do not think it right to announce in advance, what will be the course of a future administration in respect to a question with a foreign power. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it, without dishonor—without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms. I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question, one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent, or incorporated in the U. States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution.

In the contingency of my election, to which you have adverted, if the affair of acquiring Texas should become a subject of consideration, I should be governed by the state of fact, and the state of public opinion existing at the time I might be called upon to act. Above all, I should be governed by the paramount duty of preserving this Union entire, and in harmony, regarding it as I do as the great guaranty of every political and public blessing, under Providence, which, as a free people, we are permitted to enjoy.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Thomas M. Peters and John M. Jackson.

ORGANIZATION.

We are pleased to see our friends in different parts of the State, taking steps for the organization of the Whig party for the November elections. Arrangements are making for Mass meetings in various parts of the State, and the services of our ablest men will be secured to address the people. But too much reliance must not be placed upon mass meetings; they will do much good by arousing the public mind, and exciting the confidence of our friends who may come together. But there is another step in organization, far more important to us, and far more effective in its results upon the election—we mean the appointment of Committees, and such Committees in every County and neighborhood. In these matters, we may learn a useful lesson from our opponents. If the organization of the Whig party throughout the State should be as thorough as that of the Loco Focos usually is in the County of *Wake*, we have no doubt that Mr. Clay's majority in November would reach 15 000! In some respects, however, we do not wish to see their examples imitated; we do not wish these meetings to be held in secret, either in back rooms or up stairs; we do not wish to see the Sabbath spent by Whigs, either in private or public stations, in concocing schemes to operate upon the election, nor do we wish to see Whigs engaged in the still more honorable occupation of *tolling* people off from a discussion where their opponents are speaking! But we wish to see a meeting of the Whigs in every precinct in the County, the appointment of a sufficient number of good men and true, who will see the voters of the district, give them documents and papers, (but only such as their authors are not *ashamed to acknowledge*, and can be printed without closing the doors or swearing the Boys) who will endeavor to persuade men to decide honestly and correctly, and finally who WILL SEE THAT EVERY WHIG VOTER GOES TO THE POLLS ON THE 4TH NOVEMBER.—*Raleigh Register.*

It will be recollected that the Whig Central Committee of the State issued an address to the Whigs of North Carolina, in June, recommending to them to hold Mass Meetings in different sections, at such times and places as they (the Whigs of the different sections) might deem suitable. It was not thought expedient to have any meeting of the sort in this part of the State previous to the Augst election, chiefly on account of the disinclination of the people to leave their homes for a distance at a hot and sickly season of the year. The season is near at haud, however, when a Mass Meeting may be gathered somewhere in this region of country with safety to health, and with convenience to the business occupation of nearly all. Accordingly, it has been suggested by many, that a *Whig Mass Meeting* for this Congressional District be holden on the line of the Rail Road, say at or near Warsaw, Duplin county, about the middle of October. Warsaw is, perhaps, a point of as easy access from every part of the district as any other, and has been named with reference to that circumstance. Doubtless our good Whig friends of Duplin will be willing to further the object by all the means within their power.

The subject is thus presented for the consideration of the Whigs of the neighboring counties, and their action upon it is solicited.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written, we learn that the Whigs of Sampson County have determined to have a Mass Meeting a few miles North of Clinton, on Thursday the 10th day of October, and we are authorised, on their behalf, to invite *every body*, far and near, no matter what their politics, to attend it.

This intended meeting in Sampson need not interfere with the one we propose; it may be best in consequence of that, to defer the other until about the 25th of October, which will be ten days preceding the election.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

"TEXAS OR DISUNION."

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER, AUGUST 20.

It will be seen, from the following letter addressed to the editors of the Knoxville Register, that one of the Democratic Electors for the State of Tennessee at large has not only ENDORSED THE DISUNION sentiments of Polk's confederates at the South but has gone far beyond them. He has deliberately declared that, if any civil commotion should grow out of the present agitation of the Texas question, he for one would be found fighting *for Texas and against the Union*; and, further, that if he was now a member of Congress he would vote for a bill to appropriate money out of the public Treasury sufficient to pay all the debts of the Texan Government, whether Texas were annexed to the United States or not. When we forewarned the people of Tennessee against Polk's coalition with the Disunionists, it was denounced as a "*banner slander.*" What say you now, Messrs. Locofocos? We did not go so far as to charge you with a disposition to fight for Texas against your country. But your own man claims that bad eminence for you, as will be seen in the following letter:

DANDRIDGE, JULY 27, 1844.

"*Dear Sir:* This being the day appointed for Colonel Bell to address the citizens of "Little Massachusetts," a large portion of the people of our county were present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, which kept many away.

"A large number of our citizens, mounted on horseback, met Col. Bell one mile below town, and bade him welcome to our little village.

"The speaking commenced in the Baptist Church at about twelve o'clock, Colonel Bell leading off in a speech of great force and eloquence. He first took up the Texas humbug, showing to the satisfaction of minds not steeped in prejudice that the Democratic party were destitute of any fixed principles, and had brought forward this Texas question for the express purpose of evading the three great questions advocated and supported by the Whig party as relief measures, viz. a Bank, a Tariff, and Distribution.

"Mr. Turney next appeared on the stand, and commenced by shedding crocodile tears over the condition of the lone star of the West, nearly the whole of his remarks being confined to the single question of annexing Texas to the Union; and, if he may be considered a true exponent of the opinions of James K. Polk, it is time the people of the United States should take this Texas question under more serious consideration than they have hitherto done.

"Mr. Turney declared that, if ever any civil commotion should grow out of the agitation of this question, he for one would be found fighting *for Texas and against the Union!* He also stated that if he was now a member of Congress he would vote for a bill to appropriate money out of our public Treasury sufficient to pay all the debts of the Texan Government, whether Texas were annexed to the United States or not."

Here, then, we have a Locofoco Elector for the State at large, who is supposed to represent the political opinions of James K. Polk, going even beyond the resolutions of the Disunionists of South Carolina, and declaring not only a willingness to fight for Texas against the Union, but to vote money out of our Treasury to pay the debts of a foreign nation, and then levy a tax upon our own citizens in order again to replenish our Treasury. Freemen of Tennessee, are you ready to cast your suffrages for any man who will advocate and propagate such doctrines for the sake of office?

How will New York vote?—Locofoco Tactics.—There is no doubt *in* Tennessee, that New York will vote for Polk, and vice versa *in* New York, Tennessee is going certainly for Polk. Such are the givings out of Locofocism. Every thing is sure for them, that is not where they are.

Of New York, we have a word or two to say to our Whig readers. When about half a million of people are going to vote, it is not worth the while to set down the exact majority by which we can carry a thing—but as to New York, it is enough to say that the State will certainly be carried in November, 1844, with much more ease against a cast-off Governor of Tennessee, than it was against "the favorite son of New York" in 1840.

There are two elements in the election that make the State certain for the Whigs which did not exist in 1840. The first is the Tariff, on which New York Locofocism interested in the Tariff, was willing to trust a doubtful New Yorker, but on which it will not trust, to any extent, a not doubtful Tennesseean. The second is Texas.—Whatever Loco Focoism may make out of this issue in the South and South West, for any thing, it loses votes, it is certain, for Polk in this quarter. So odious is it, that the whole country sees the leading men of the party dodging it, as in the circular from the Evening Post people.

The Whigs of the Union need not, therefore, feel uneasiness about New York, notwithstanding the mission of the high New York Plenipotentiary, Mr. Gansevoort Melville, to Tennessee. He knows about as much of the State as the man in the moon, and not much more. New York stands better than she did in 1840. Not a Whig of any weight has faltered in the State, and not a Whig, who will not do his whole duty. We who throw off our own sons for our principles and our interests, do not take up with other people's leavings. Time will establish the truth of all this.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mr. Van Buren.—It is stated by a correspondent of the N. York Republic, that an attempt was recently made at Saratoga, through the appliance of a dinner party, to get Mr. Van Buren to take the front rank for Mr. Polk, in the democratic party. It was a failure, for though Mr. Van Buren partook largely of the dinner, he tasted very sparingly of the humbug served up on the occasion. It is now understood that he refuses to take any part in the November election, or to lend his aid to further the views of "the party."

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Saturday last, the 24th inst., having been in session since 10th June. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By Ruffin, C. J. in Love *v.* Cole, in Equity from Richmond, directing the Bill to be dismissed. Also in Smith *v.* Downey, in Equity from Granville, directing that the defendant is not to be credited with the sum of $1,044 35, or with the costs and charges pending the same. Also, in State *v.* Lane, from Edgecombe, reversing the judgment below, and ordering peremptory mandamus to issue. Also, in Gregory & Overby *v.* Harris, in Equity from Granville, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Gregory *v.* Harris, in Equity from Granville, directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Hawkins *v.* Hall, in Equity from Halifax, affirming the decree. Also, in Barnes' creditors *v.* Hoke, in Equity from Lincoln.

By Daniel, J. in Hines *v.* Buther, in Equity from Wake, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in *ex dem* Bell *v.* Davis, from Carteret, directing a *venire de novo*.

By Nash, J. in Ramsay *v.* Bell, in Equity from Carteret, directing the Bill to be dismissed without prejudice. Also, in Carter *v.* Page, from Chowan, directing a *venire de novo*.—*Raleigh Register.*

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from the Subscriber's Stable lot on Tuesday night the 27th instant, a large BAY HORSE, with short mane, a slight blaze in the face, and a star in the forehead. Said Horse was purchased from Mr. L. Lambeth, of Guilford county, N. C., and if not stolen, may be making his way in that direction. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, and any information which may lead to the recovery of the Horse will be thankfully received.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 29, 1844. 22-tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

WATCHES!!!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

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☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

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☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall St., New York, (Up Stairs.)

July 20, 1844. 1Y-3m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d " JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d " ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th " WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
5th " DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th " MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th " JOHN KERR.
8th " AUGUSTINE H. SHEPHERD.
9th " JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th " Col. JONATHAN HORTON.
11th " JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

THE WHIG CREED,

As read by Mr. Clay at the close of his great Speech at Raleigh.

1. *An honest and economical administration of the government.*
2. *A sound currency, of uniform value.*
3. *Fair and moderate, but certain and stable encouragement to all branches of industry.*
4. *Peace and union: peace as long as it can be secured with honor; preparation for vigorous war when it is inevitable; union at all hazards.*
5. *Men only of character, fidelity and ability appointed to public office.*
6. *Just limitations and restraints upon the exercise of power.*
7. *A distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among all the States, on just and liberal terms.*
8. *A just administration of our common Constitution, without any addition to or abstraction from, the powers which it fairly confers, by forced interpretation.*
9. *The preservation exclusively by the States of their local and peculiar institutions.*

NEW COTTON.—Two bales of new Cotton, the first of the season, were brought into Tarsday of last week, by Mr. Joseph Thomson, of Robeson county. It brought a fraction over 7 cents.

The Presidency of the United States of America is a lofty station. To have well and worthily fulfilled the duties of that office, and, on leaving it, to be able to look with calm confidence to History as the witness of one's unspotted virtue and commanding ability, is to have achieved all human glory: to have discharged those obligations which men are under to their country and their age, and to have won an honorable exemption from the cares of the patriot Statesman. The office is the highest gift of any human power; 'tis the crowning glory of the most glorious life; 'tis the testimonial of millions that the gifted is the man of his age,—the leader of the glorious brotherhood all over the world devoted to the advancement of human happiness. But of this office we speak thus, conditionally: to be thus spoken of with truth, it must be worthily bestowed and worthily filled. And hence comes home to the bosom of the true patriot the sense of solemn responsibility devolving upon him when he casts his vote for a man to occupy this station. Magnificent and sublime as are the prerogatives and rights of the men of this Union, they cannot, by elevating to conspicuous station, ennoble a degraded nature, or give by their votes a wise man's head or a good man's heart to an ignoble demagogue. Their privilege of electing a President is a privilege for which, as for all others they are responsible to God, their country, and the world; and ilily used, brings disgrace and punishment upon him, and tends to degrade the office.

Nor does the elevation add dignity to him who is unworthily placed upon this pinnacle of greatness. 'Tis not office that can confer glory. Shakspeare hath well and truly said—

> "Honors thrive,
> When from our acts we honors do derive.
> Let none presume
> To wear an undeserved dignity."

From this text we would fain make a brief application to passing events,—a text that at this hour speaks most forcibly to our countrymen. We ask, then, in good faith, of our Democratic brethren, where are the eminent public services of Col. James K. Polk for which they propose to reward him with the Presidency? On what page of History are recorded his great deeds on the field or in the forum, in the Legislative halls, or the councils of the Cabinet? When did he fling himself against the very tide of misguided popular opinion and face the storm, till transient fury abated, and those who denounced him loudest turned to thank him most warmly? When has he earned the blessings of heaven as a great peace-maker, calming contending factions, and stilling tempests that threatened the destruction of our Union? What great system of measures for the public good is linked and identified with his name? Where is the measure, yes, we deliberately repeat, where is the single measure originated and carried through by him that any section of country, any class of men, or any man, will applaud as beneficent and wise? What is there in his public life to justify a belief that he has that lofty and far-sighted genius which enables a man at once to embrace in his view all the interests of the country in their complicated relations and connection? Grant that he can destroy the Tariff, and that when he has done this, he will have benefited the South: What will he do for the *Union?* The South is but a part of the country; there are the sugar-fields of Louisiana, and there is the hemp-growing West, and the great North West,—and we of the South are not so selfish as to ask that the government be administered with an eye single to our benefit,—what will he do for these? What will he do to build up the shipping of the East, or the prostrated manufacturing interest, or any other National interest? Of *these* things he says nothing, and on all such as these his past career is silent. But he will go to war with Mexico for Texas, and go to war with England for Oregon, and this when he has just returned victorious from his warfare against manufactures, having sunk millions on millions of capital, wrought distress and poverty on those now cheerful and happy, and extinguished the fires on thousands of hearth-stones around which are beaming now the sweet smiles of a mother's love for her infant, and where rings merrily the hearty laugh of happy, healthy childhood. All this Col. Polk might do. Can any enlightened citizen say that in his career he finds the services for which the Presidency is the appropriate reward? Does *he* stand in the front rank of our country's sons? Will he, if elected, "derive his honors from his acts," as Shakspeare deemed men should, or will he derive it from foreign and adventitious circumstances? Alas! alas! for this generation, if it can produce no worthier successor, no nearer imitation of the illustrious Washington, than Col. James K. Polk!

We do not design to draw a parallel between this gentleman and Henry Clay.—There is, indeed, no common point to start from. Henry Clay's history is that of his country for the last thirty years. 'Tis written in the victories of New Orleans, and the Constitution, and all the others of 1812.—'Tis written in the revival of business and commerce after the war. Missouri's cultivated fields and happy people are monuments of his fame. Search where you will for the springs of our greatness as a Nation, and there you will find traces of his watchful and protecting care.

Nor has his mighty soul confined its efforts for good to our own land. Wherever suffering man hath raised his voice in complaint against oppression, Henry Clay's voice hath come to cheer him; and on every battle-field of freedom, the champions of human liberty have been animated by his clarion-like exhortations, sounding perhaps across wide oceans and over lofty mountains, but still sounding as the blast of victory.

Such a man will honor the station of the Presidency, lofty as it is. In electing such a man, the people will honor themselves; and his inauguration in March next will be the first step in the regeneration of the government, and its restoration to its pristine purity.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—The N. York Courier and Enquirer is publishing a series of able articles reviewing the Sub-Treasury. This measure, one of the strongest arguments against Mr. Van Buren in 1840, and his adherence to which may be considered as one of the principal causes of his defeat, the Locofocos are now anxious to keep out of the contest. They will not, dare not, discuss it. They wish to carry on an offensive warfare against the *private character* of the Whig candidate, while their own *principles!* (Heaven save the mark!) are carefully hidden from the "*public eye.*" Ask them if they are in favor of a Standing Army of 200,000 men? They are in favor of the annexation of Texas. Are you in favor of the Sub-Treasury? We go for the *immediate* annexation of Texas. They are opposed to gambling, opposed to duelling, and in favor of Texas. Three great principles, well calculated to support and carry on the government, and secure the perpetuity of our institutions! The annexation of Texas is, with them, the great catholicon for the cure of all the evils which can afflict the body politic.

That the opinions of Mr. Polk may not be misunderstood in regard to the Sub-Treasury, we annex the following passage from a letter written by him, in reply to the inquiries of a committee in Tennessee:—

"To your fourth interrogatory, in the following words, viz:

"Are you in favor of the Sub-Treasury system passed by Congress in 1839, and repealed in 1841?"

I answer that I am; and for my views given at some length on the subject, I refer you to my two published addresses "to the people of Tennessee," the one bearing date on the 3d of April, 1839, and the other on the 25th of March, 1841.

JAMES K. POLK.

We think it high time the Whigs were putting a stop to the game hitherto played by their opponents. Let them press these subjects,—Sub-Treasury, Standing Army, &c. &c.,—home upon the Locofoco orators, and Locofoco electoral candidates; let them "carry the war into Africa;" and, as the Locos are such great friends to the advancement of *foreign nations*, make them tell what they will do for the support of *their own country*. These are subjects the people have a right to be informed upon; they are subjects the people wish discussed: for they are tired of base and insidious attacks upon the private characters of individuals, by a party who adopt it as their known rule of warfare, while their own principles, that is, the principles they mean to carry out in the administration of the government, are studiously *kept in the dark*.

In a short article in the number before our last, we called attention to the subject of a Turnpike from Fayetteville to the West. Our neighbor of the Carolinian responded promptly to the importance of the subject. The Raleigh Standard has taken up the matter, and in a column of editorial wishes to make the impression that we are for running the State head and ears in debt. Now we are for no such thing. The Whig party are for no such policy. Though we would rather see the State owing some money, than behold the downward course of her best interests: her market towns going to decay, and nothing done or doing to arrest the hemorrhage of her life-blood.

The Standard will insist that the debt created by North Carolina to aid our Rail Roads is a Whig debt. We showed conclusively a few weeks ago, (see Observer of the 24th July,) how the aid to the Rail Roads was obtained; how the two parties in the Legislature voted; and, as

> Those convinced against their will
> Are of the same opinion still,

we think it useless to repeat the proof now, or to say more than that the Standard is wrong in laying to the Whig party the present indebtedness of North Carolina for the Rail Roads. We hope the fears of the Standard will not be realized. We hope these Roads will, with the revival of every other interest, yet disappoint the secret wishes of their enemies. Our hopes for an appropriation in aid of a Rail Road from the seat of government to Fayetteville, and a good Turnpike Road to the West, are based on the certain triumph of the Whig measures;—when North Carolina shall receive, as she is most justly entitled to do, her share of the rich domain of the public lands, and thus create a fund for the purpose of improving her internal condition. We go for doing something for the State, the State of N. Carolina. We are sick of the never-ending war about general politics, while our more important matters are passed by, forgotten, neglected. The time of the Legislature is taken up in discussing matters of the General Government, while our people are moving away, and the grass growing in the principal streets of our towns, and the roads of the State are becoming impassable.

The Standard admits "Fayetteville has been slighted," and charges that "her interests have been sacrificed chiefly, if not altogether, by the Whig party." We hope, as he promises, he will show how this is. Does he think that because the Whigs of Cumberland did not vote for Louis D. Henry for Governor, that they sacrificed the interests of Fayetteville? Does he think that because they failed to vote for Michael Hoke, they sacrificed the interests of Fayetteville? Does he think that because the Whigs of upper Cape Fear and the West would not and will not go for Polk and Dallas, they sacrificed the interests of Fayetteville?

Our object was, in the short article alluded to, to call attention to the subject of a Turnpike, with no settled plan as to its termination,—hoping to excite discussion on a matter which we look upon as far above the angry elements and low purposes of *mere party* warfare.

NEW YORK.—A tremendous gathering of the Whigs of the River counties in the Empire State took place at Albany on the 27th ult. *Fifty thousand* persons are said to have been present.

How shall we describe (says the New York Tribune,) the animating scene, or give to those who were absent even a faint idea of the noble enthusiasm that prevailed and the cheering hopes that glowed in the hearts of 50,000 devoted Whigs? The spectacle was one which puts all ordinary powers of description at defiance. The ground selected for the meeting was admirably suited to the purpose. The stand for the speakers was erected under the shade of a row of noble elms, facing the Southwest, and a large number of seats were arranged in a semi-circle on the slope of a beautiful hill, skirted by fine groves of young trees. On the summit of the hill the American flag waved its graceful folds over the heads of the assembled throng, from the highest point of a towering ash.

The procession was one of the grandest we have ever witnessed. As it moved through the principal streets of the city, with waving banners and adorned by all manner of ingenious and tasteful devices, it was cheered by the smiles of thousands of patriotic women, and the cheers and plaudits of nearly the whole population. It passed into the field under an arch, on which was inscribed the motto—"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable." Over the pillars supporting the arch were inscribed—"Clay and Frelinghuysen, the People's Candidates—with such Patriots and Statesmen our Success is Certain." "Whigs ever Welcome to the Capital of the Empire State." On the reverse was a list of the noble galaxy of Whig States.

Mr. Webster was present and spoke nearly two hours, "calmly, earnestly, and very ably," giving a history of the country as connected with the policy of Protection, and evincing profound research and statesmanlike resource. Mr. Berrien of Georgia and many others addressed the meeting.

ORANGE COUNTY.—A very large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Orange county was held in Hillsborough on the 27th ult. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham being present, a call was made for an address from him, to which he responded briefly, expressing his gratitude for the generous and unwavering confidence reposed in him by the people of Orange on every occasion when a candidate for their suffrages. He did not discuss the political questions of the day. He congratulated the Whigs on the triumph of their principles every where, and urged them to do their duty in November next.

Resolutions offered by Henry K. Nash, Esq., pledging the Whigs of Orange to do all in their power to secure the election of Clay and Frelinghuysen; protesting against the destructive and disorganizing doctrine of "Texas or Disunion;" and providing for holding a Mass Meeting on the Regulation Battle Ground, were adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Nash addressed the meeting for about an hour and a half, in one of his best efforts.

The Whigs of the Mountain District propose holding a Mass Meeting at Morganton on the 18th and 19th of October, when it is expected that many distinguished gentlemen of our own and other States will be present, and address the people upon all the interesting political questions of the day. Every good Whig in the State is requested to consider himself as invited to attend.

When things do not turn out as we expect and wish, we try to make the best excuse we can and satisfy ourselves. Now our Locofoco friends say, Oh, they are glad they did not carry the Legislature, glad that the State of North Carolina has gone for the Whigs, for if she had gone *for them*, she certainly would have gone *against them* in November. Polk will gain the vote of the State then, because North Carolina declared in August, yes, in a voice, we think, not to be mistaken, that she is Whig all over. As the venerable but misguided Editor of the Richmond Enquirer says, *Nous Verrons.* If the vote for Clay does not treble, yea quadruple, the majority which Wm. A. Graham has obtained, we shall be sadly disappointed. The day for such humbugging pamphlets as the Locofoco Senator has circulated—"The People against the Bank," "Plain Thoughts for the West," &c. &c.—has passed. By the by, will he carry out the will of the majority of the voters of the State? The Legislature of 1844–45 is Whig, will he carry out their will on the leading subjects of Whig policy, or what will he do!

The Great Whig Convention at Nashville.—The Nashville Gazette, a neutral paper, of the 22d instant, gives a brief account of the great Whig convention held there the previous day. Speaking of the number in attendance it says:

> Never did such a mass of citizens form in procession in any part of our Western States, if in the Union. On the ground, from the best of our judgment there must have been in the neighborhood of thirty-five or forty thousand.

The convention appears to have been characterised by very great enthusiasm.—The weather was intensely hot, and the Gazette mentions having heard of one or two deaths from exhaustion.

The Hon. John Bell was appointed President of the Convention, assisted by six distinguished Tennesseeans, and Messrs. Rayner of N. C., Davis of Ala., Humphreys of Miss., Underwood of Ky., Keats of Ark., Crockett of Mo., and Layet of La., as Vice Presidents.

Messrs. Bell, Sargent, S. S. Prentiss, Clingman and Rayner of N. C., Underwood, Randall, Hunt, Baker of Ill., and others, delivered speeches on the occasion.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADDRESS.—We do not know what Mr. Hoke, in his canvass for the Gubernatorial Chair of N. Carolina, said in other places, but we think all will witness that here his address was made up entirely of attacks on the measures of policy which the Whig party have adopted and do recommend. The only affirmative proposition, as is stated in the Address of the Whig Central Committee, which he supported, was the immediate annexation of Texas. The Standard wishes to be severe on this Address of the Whig Central Committee. It will do no good. We have the Governor, the Legislature, and the State is certain for Clay and Frelinghuysen. We are satisfied. Mr. Graham explained why he voted against the Tariff of 1842, which is in its effects regenerating every branch of trade, and giving fresh impulse to the country. Every where the Protective policy is gaining in popularity, and in spite of their angry and bitter opposition, the Locofocos are deriving benefit from its effects.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—A writ has been issued by the Governor, for a special election in Davidson county on the [illegible]onday in November next, (being the day Presidential Election,) to supply the vacancy in the House of Commons occasioned by the death of Charles Brummell, Esq.

The proceedings of the Whig meeting in Sampson came to hand too late for publication this week. They shall appear in our next.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—The discussion between Messrs. Waddell and Reid, the Whig and Locofoco Electoral Candidates for this District, took place yesterday afternoon in the Court House. The attendance of citizens was not as large as we expected, owing doubtless to the heat of the weather, and the distance from the central portion of the town.—We will endeavor to give some account of the debate in our next.

ANOTHER MEMBER DEAD!—We regret to hear that RANSOM SANDERS, Esq., Senator elect from Johnston county, died a day or two since, after a short illness.

Gen. Saunders, we see it stated, (if the water agrees with him, of course,) was to speak at Wadesborough on the 3d inst., and at Carthage on the 6th. *Go it*, nankeens!

We have heard nothing for a long time about the Homestead Bill. Is not this a measure which would benefit North Carolina? Will not some gentleman who has leisure awaken public attention to the subject? Send us a copy of the law, which, we believe, was lost the last time it was before the Legislature by the casting vote of the Speaker.

How are the members elect of the Legislature from this County on the subject?

We think highly of the measure, and hope the mention of it will not *awaken party spirit*, and thus consign it to oblivion again.

The Richmond Compiler, now changed to the "Times and Compiler," hitherto a neutral paper, has doffed its neutrality, and hoisted the flag of Clay and Frelinghuysen. It will doubtless be an able champion of the Whig cause in the Old Dominion.

DEATH OF COMMODORE DALLAS.—Commodore Alexander J. Dallas, of the U. S. Navy, Commander of the Squadron in the Pacific, died on board the U. S. Frigate Savannah, in Callao Bay, on the 31 June from an attack of paralysis. He had been in the naval service near'y 39 years, having entered it in 1805. He was the son of Alexander J. Dallas, formerly at the head of the Treasury Department, and the brother of the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

☞ Having half of our force on the sick list for some days, together with the absence of the Editor, has compelled us to use a good deal of large type in this week's paper.

At a great Whig meeting in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, a few days since, at which ex-Governor Ritner presided, among the TWELVE THOUSAND present were FIFTEEN HUNDRED STAIGHTOUTS, who have recently abandoned the cause of Locofocoism, Polk, and Free Trade, and go for Clay and Frelinghuysen, a Protective Tariff, and Whig principles, and Whig measures.

Coalition between Tyler and Democracy.—The Globe, sometime since, said that the *touch of Tyler was pollution!* We think the Globe spoke truly, and that the event will fully confirm its assertion. The Globe and Captain Tyler are now locked in sweet embrace, and though there is not much ardour on the part of the Globe as might be desired, the venerable Editor of the Enquirer makes up for all deficiencies. He is in ecstacies at finding himself in the arms of the lovely Captive Tyler. "We are satisfied (he exclaims) that every Democrat will rejoice at the open and manly withdrawal of Mr. Tyler from the Presidential canvass. We congratulate our country on the important fact, and thank him sincerely for the fine spirit he displays."—*Richmond Whig.*

Fire.—Just before daylight on Thursday morning last, the alarm of fire was sounded, a Carpenter's shop on the alley in the rear of the Carolina Hotel having been discovered in flames. The wind was Southerly, and the fire spread in the direction of Nixon's Livery Stables, on Second and Princess streets, all of which were entirely destroyed, and on the West of them, the dwelling house of Mr. David Thally was destroyed. Mr. Thally saved his furniture,—he had no insurance on his house. The horses and carriages were got out of the stables; on the buildings Mr. Nixon had nearly enough insurance to cover the loss.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Mexico and Texas.—The New Orleans *Republican* of the 21st inst. says: "We learn verbally that 4000 troops stationed at the city of Mexico have received marching orders to form part of the army for the Texas invasion, as well as 3000 from Jalapa, and the various contingents from the departments are rapidly arriving. We are also authentically informed that a merchant of Vera Cruz has contracted with the Mexican Government to build eight gun boats, of 80 tons each, to be employed in transporting troops and operating against Galveston and other portions of the sea board of Texas."

Ex-Gov. Ritner presided over an immense Mass Meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland County, Pa. at Charlisle on the 17th. He is one of the *converts of Polk* that we have seen paraded in the Loco journals!

The rice planters on the Cape Fear are now busily engaged in cutting and getting in their crops. We are informed that the yield this year is an average one.—There has been no storm during this month to damage crops to any extent.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A wood-cut in one of the New York papers, which the editor pretends is a correct likeness of Joe Smith, had previously been used for McLeod, Parson Miller, Babe the pirate, and the "Razor Strop Man."

Buffalo Gazette.

A gentleman rode up to a public House in the country and asked, "Who is the master of this House?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord, "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

The mass meetings in Ohio this year exceed in the numbers who attend all that have gone before them. At Zanesville on the 14th inst., there was a meeting in which 20,000 Whigs met in council. Messrs Bartley, Ewing, Storer, and Cannon made addresses.

DIED,

At Little Rockfish, on the 30th ult., of whooping cough, ELIZA McNAIR, infant daughter of Daniel G. and Barbara Patterson, aged 2 years and 4 months.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., Mr. JOSEPH E. DAVIS, aged 21 years.

At Smithville, on the 20th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE A. BERRY, in the 40th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—SEPT. 4.

REMARKS.—Sales of Cotton of new crop at 6 70 a 7. Flour 3½ a 4¼. Bacon 7 a 7½. Corn 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 28.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 11 00 a 12 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 40 a 42; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

Turpentine.—The sales of the past week were mostly at 2 12, some at 2 15. Our quotation remains unaltered.

Spirits Turpentine are held at 34 cents by the distillers.

Tar.—Still a scarce article at market, but no change in price, 1 15.

Timber and Lumber.—Timber may be said to range from 6 to 7½ dollars for such as the mills require. Sales of Lumber as follows: quarter flooring at 11¼, and a superior lot is held at 12 or over; wide boards 5½; scantling 5; shingles, common, 1½ to 2½.

Corn.—Late auction sales from vessel at 38 to 40 cents. People buy sparingly as the time for the new crop approaches.—*Chronicle.*

At New Orleans, old Cotton 4½ to 7; new 7½ to 7¾. At Columbia, old Cotton 4 to 6 cts.; new 6¼ to 6¾,—coming in freely.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 23.—Br. Brig Grand Turk from Antigua.
26.—Schr. Bounty from New York.

CLEARANCES.

August 23.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn and Gen. Scott for New York. 24.—Schr. Mogul for Newburyport.
27.—Br. Brig Grand Turk for Antigua.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, over one year's standing, will please settle the same without delay, as further indulgence cannot and will not be given; and those to whom the subscriber is indebted will present their claims.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

N. B. The Subscriber has on hand, and for sale for Cash or to punctual customers, a good assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, and TRUNKS, of his own manufacture, put together by as good workmen as the State affords.

☞ A Journeyman wanted to the above business. None need apply who are not temperate and of steady habits.

G. W. McD.

August 21, 1844. 22-3w

Travellers Going North.

BY the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, are cautioned against representations calculated to induce them to leave the regular Line of Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and take the Stage to Weldon and Portsmouth Rail Road. By keeping on to Gaston, they can procure tickets from there to Baltimore, at the same rate as from Sledge's to Baltimore; and in addition, have a choice of three lines:

1. The Mail Line daily, through Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, to Baltimore—the fare by which is $9 00
2. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and James River Steamboats, *via* Norfolk, on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from Gaston, 9 00
3. By the Petersburg and City Point Rail Roads and Steamboats, *direct* to Baltimore, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from Gaston, 8 00

For all of which Lines, the Agent at Gaston will issue Tickets through, and give all further information about them.

N. B. The Rail Roads on this Route have been lately rebuilt with heavy iron.

Office Greenville R. R. Co.,
August 27, 1844. } 22-1m

SUGAR CREEK FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is located at the house of the Subscriber, four miles North of Charlotte, and sixteen miles South of Davidson College. It is situated on a high and healthy ridge, far removed from any water course. It will be under the control of the Rev. John M. M. Caldwell, Mrs. C. E. Caldwell, and Miss H. B. Lacy. The Scholastic year will commence on the first Monday of October, and will close the last Friday of July. Boarding for a considerable number of young Ladies can be had with the Subscriber, at the rate of six dollars per month.

PRICES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$8 00
Geography, Grammar, History, and Arithmetic,	10 00
Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Geography of the Heavens, Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, and all the English branches usually taught in Female Schools,	12 00
French,	7 00
Latin,	10 00
Music on the Piano,	20 00
Painting (Water colors,) and Drawing,	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Wax Flowers and Fruit,	5 00

Young Ladies will be received at any time during the Scholastic year, and charges made accordingly; but no deduction will be made for absence, except in the case of sickness.

JNO. M. M. CALDWELL.

Sugar Creek, August 28, 1844. 22-4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Martha A. Smith *vs.* John Smith *et al.*

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Smith, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for the said David Smith personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition of complainant, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master in Equity, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

[22-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M. E.*

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 1y5

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons,)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Muil and Book Muslins; and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambries; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and b'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-da-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

June 4, 1844. 9tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

April 2, 1844. 1400tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96 tf

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he interds carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dunna's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

July 5, 1844. 14tf

PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase, will apply to W. J. Anderson, if I am absent.

H. W. BEATTY.

July 9, 1844. 14tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

19-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

[illegible] in Wilmington for the [illegible] TIMBER, LUMBER, [illegible], I would say to the [illegible] wanting on my part to [illegible] faction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those [illegible] and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 4, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. [illegible] ALE [illegible] a superior article of [illegible] FOX'S [illegible] assorted, from No. 5 to [illegible] [illegible] cash.

[illegible] 1844. 42tf

A few bushels [illegible] Clover Seed,

[illegible] sale by HUSKE & SON.

March 25, 1844. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS [illegible] ON OATS,
50 bushels Bulle[illegible] ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

[illegible] HUSKE & SON.

[illegible] 1844.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chiscls, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

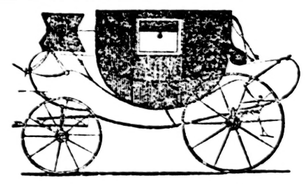
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

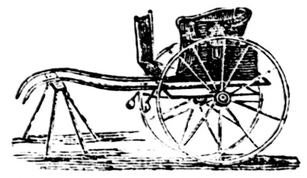
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilous medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOCENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

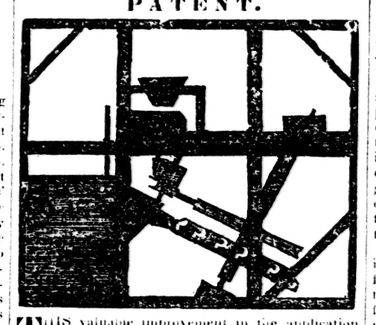
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 5tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Cook, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Law for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebig; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 Vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotion; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to refer to those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1843.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sarsaparilla Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore